



NEW GEOGRAPHY IN GREAT BRITAIN

MICHAEL SMITH

BEYOND CAPTAIN COOK



THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE CONTINUES

British Geographical Societies

- Royal Geographical Society (1830)
- Royal Scottish Geographical Society (1884)
- The Geographical Association (1893)
- The Institute of British Geographers (1933)

The bulk of the published work in the 19th Century focused on exploration of the unknown



THE ROLE OF THE GEOGRAPHER

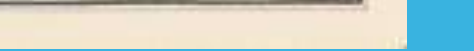
Founding the British Empire (Worldwide)

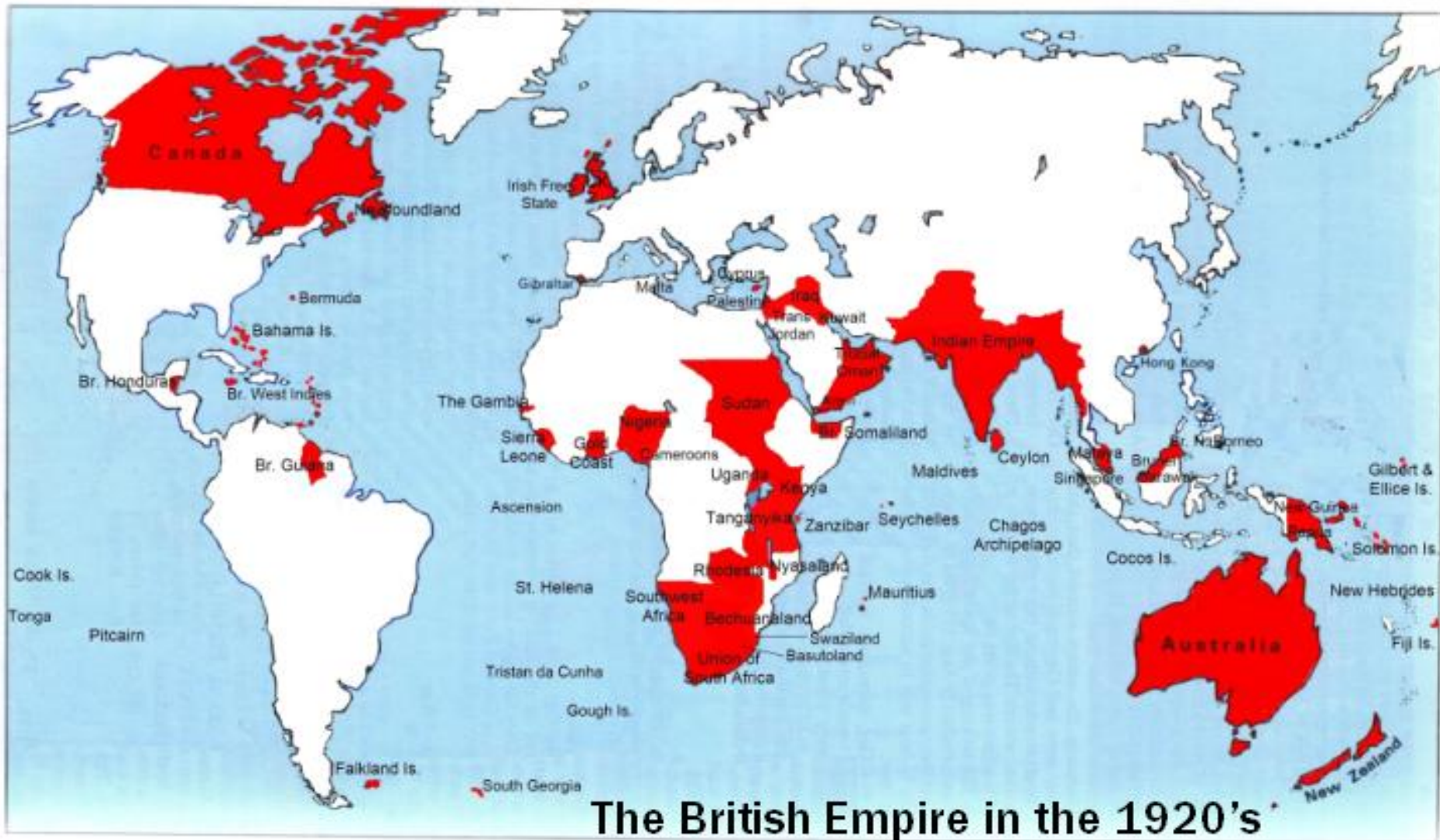
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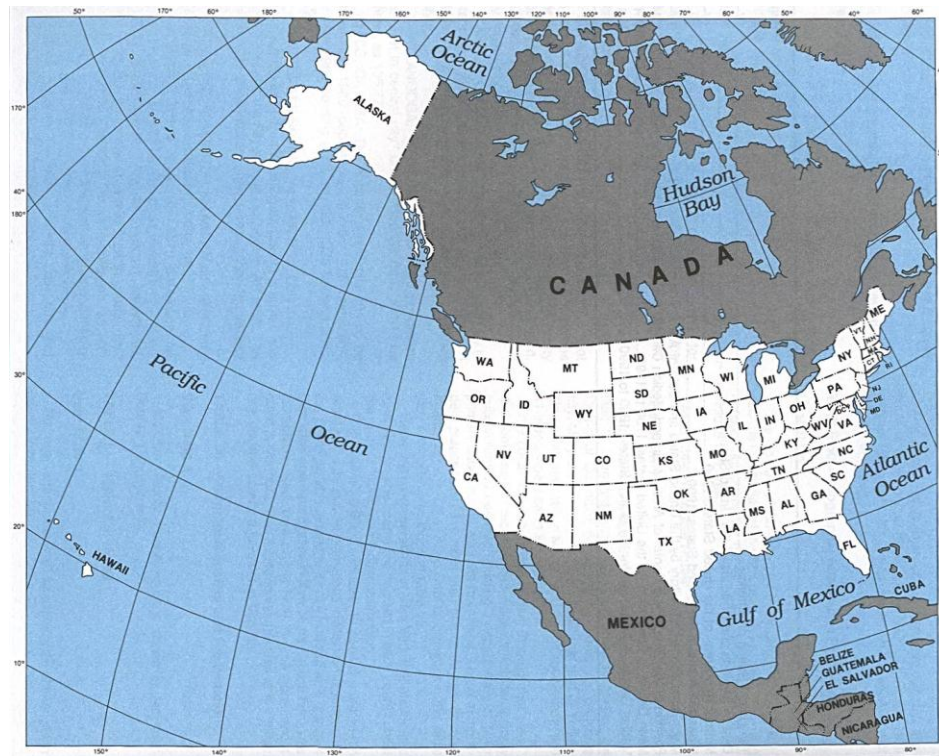
- Exploration
- Measurement
- Mapmaking

“Pride in Empire”

- Solidified the Geographical Studies in the educational realm







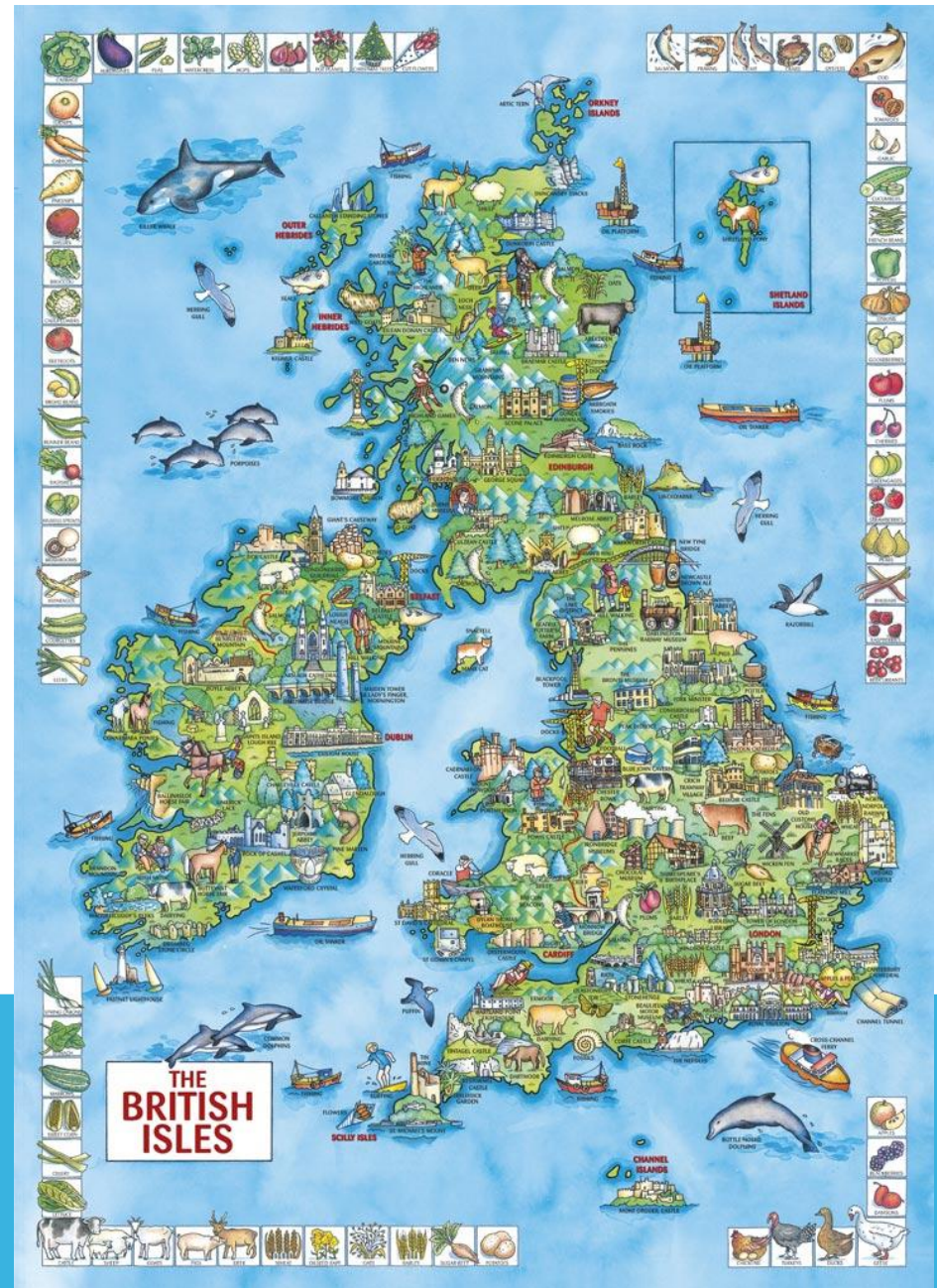
U.S. TERRITORIES, COMMONWEALTHS, AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES



ACADEMIA BRITANNICA

Geography in Schools

- Dull and laborious
- Places and Products
- Rote memorization



GEOGRAPHY AS A BACKGROUND

Traditionally taught by Geologists in Universities

Historians used Geography to visualize military conquests and trade



MARY SOMERVILLE

Self made Geographer

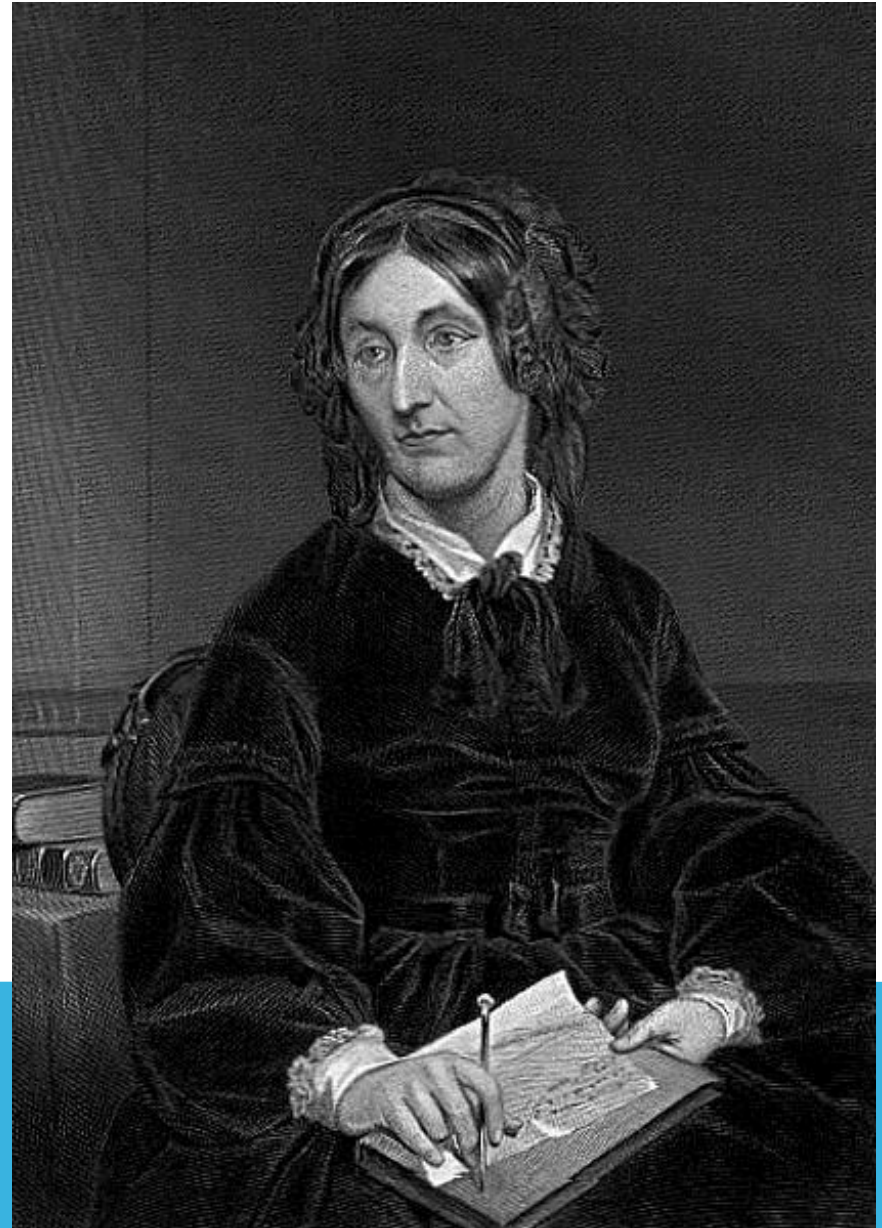
Wrote 2 books on
celestial mechanics
and Physical
Science

Physical Geography
(began work 1839)

Not published until
1848 (Urged by
peers to publish)

Humboldt's *Kosmos*
(1848)

Darwin's *Origin of
Species* (1848)



MARY SOMERVILLE

Physical Geography (first edition)

Described:

Surface features of the land

Oceans

The Atmosphere

Plant and Animal Geography

Man as an Agent of Change



MARY SOMERVILLE

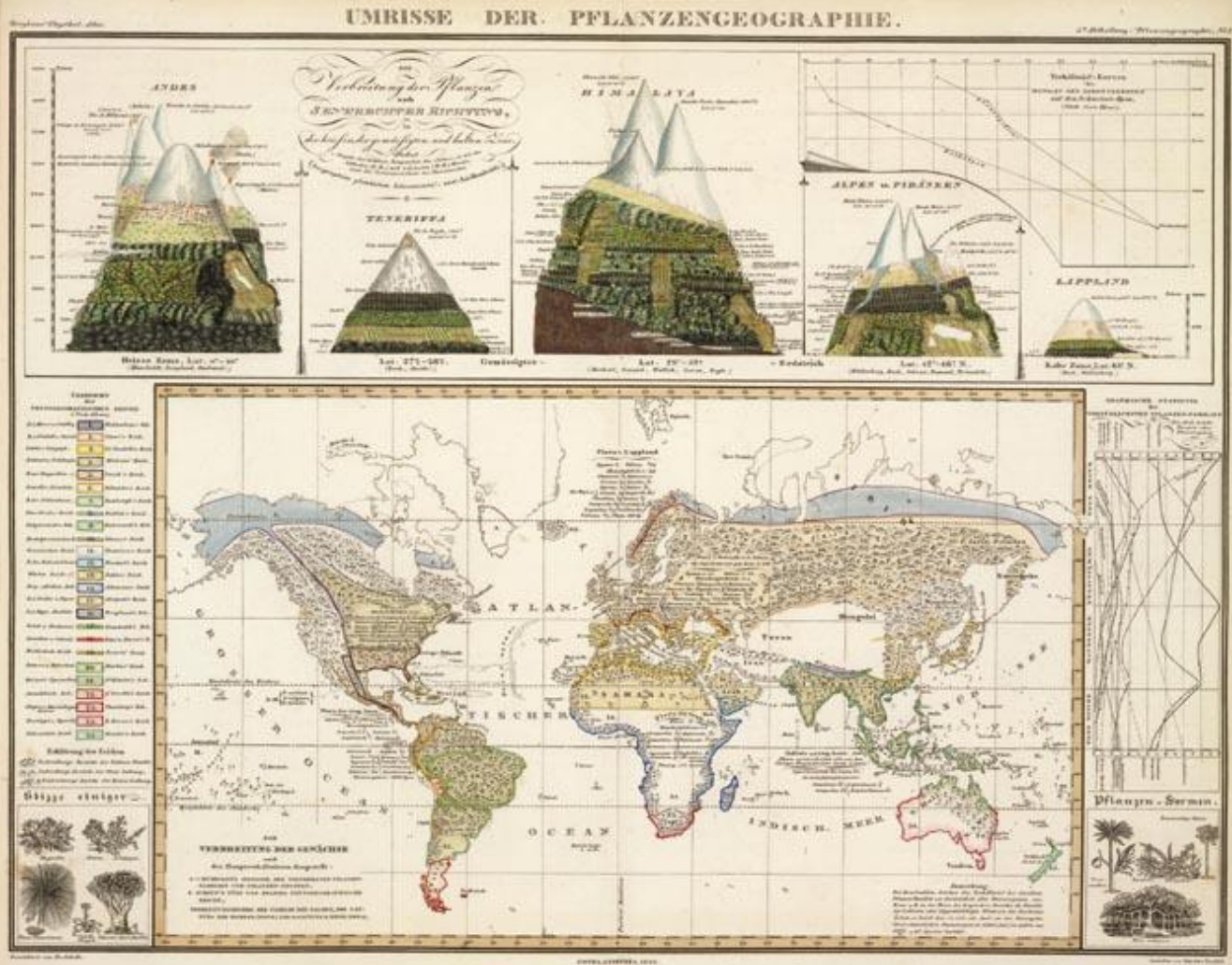
Died in 1872, 92 years old

Numerous Revisions to *Physical Geography* as new information became known

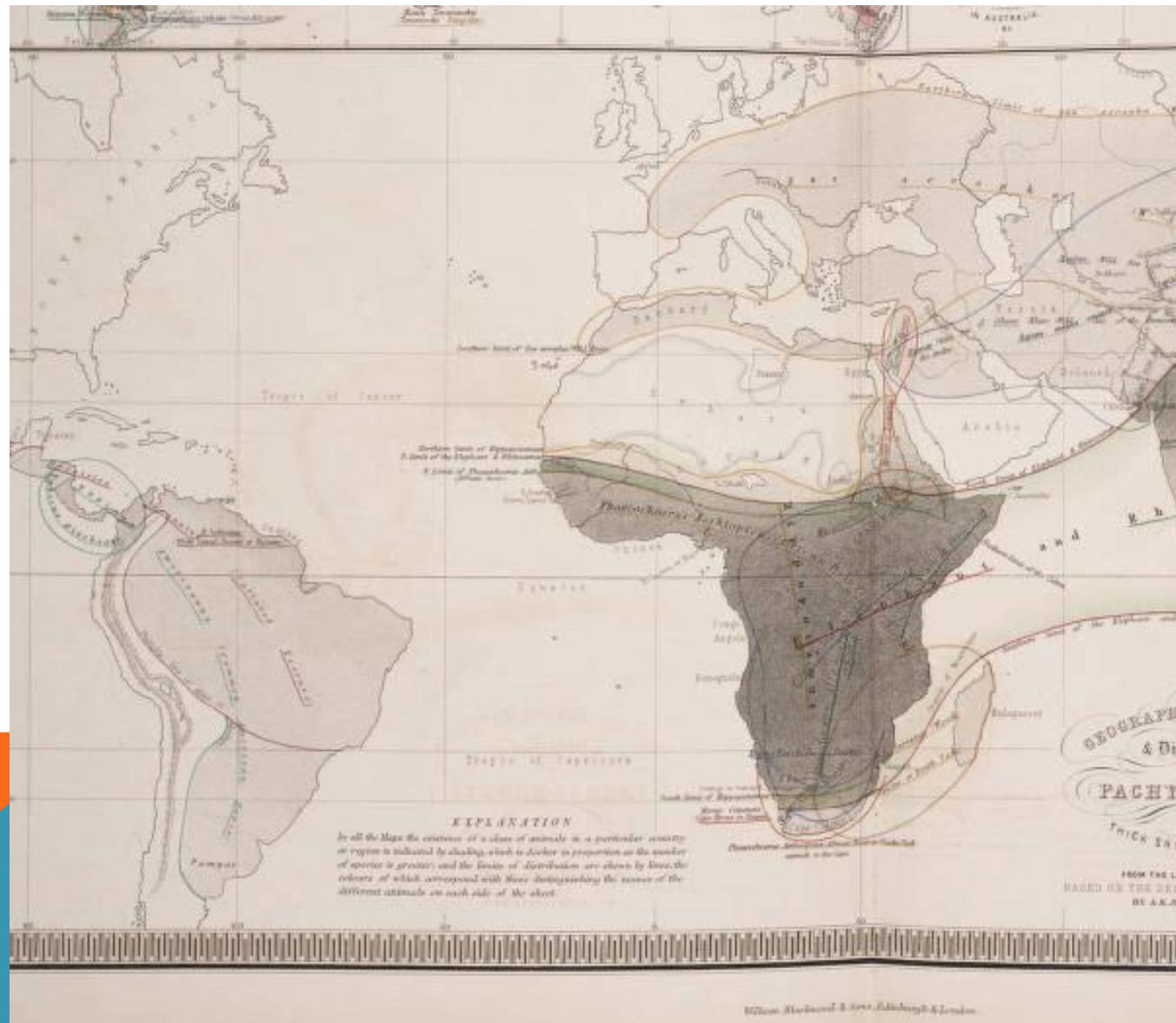
The text eventually included *Physical Atlas* by Keith Johnston

Physical Atlas was based upon *Berghaus Atlas*

BERGHAUS ATLAS



PHYSICAL ATLAS-KEITH JOHNSTON



THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY

Physiography

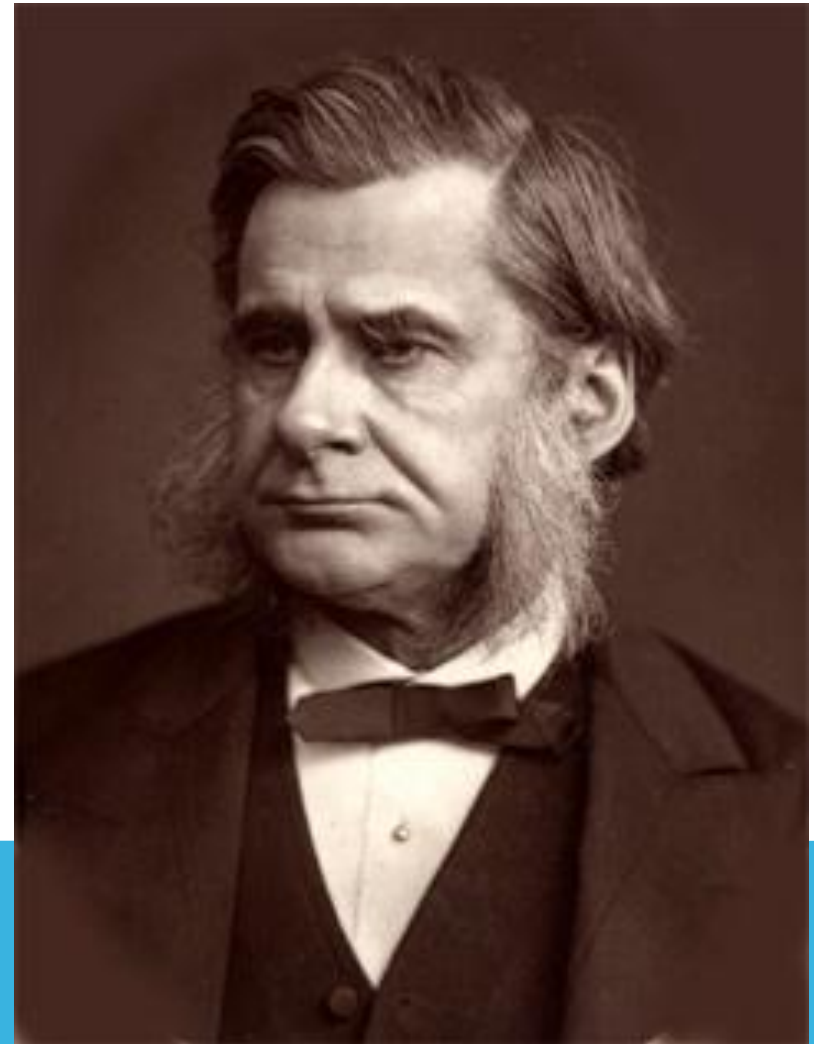
Notably important to
the teaching of
Physical Geography

Exemplified post
Darwinian reasoning

Linked Learning to the
Pupil Experience

Introduced Fieldwork
into the curriculum

Established Physical
Geography in Britain



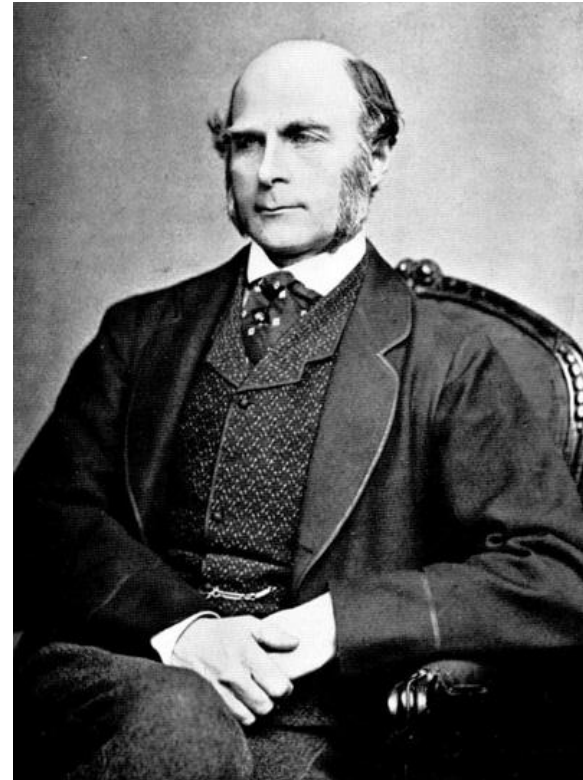
FRANCIS GALTON

Darwin's Cousin

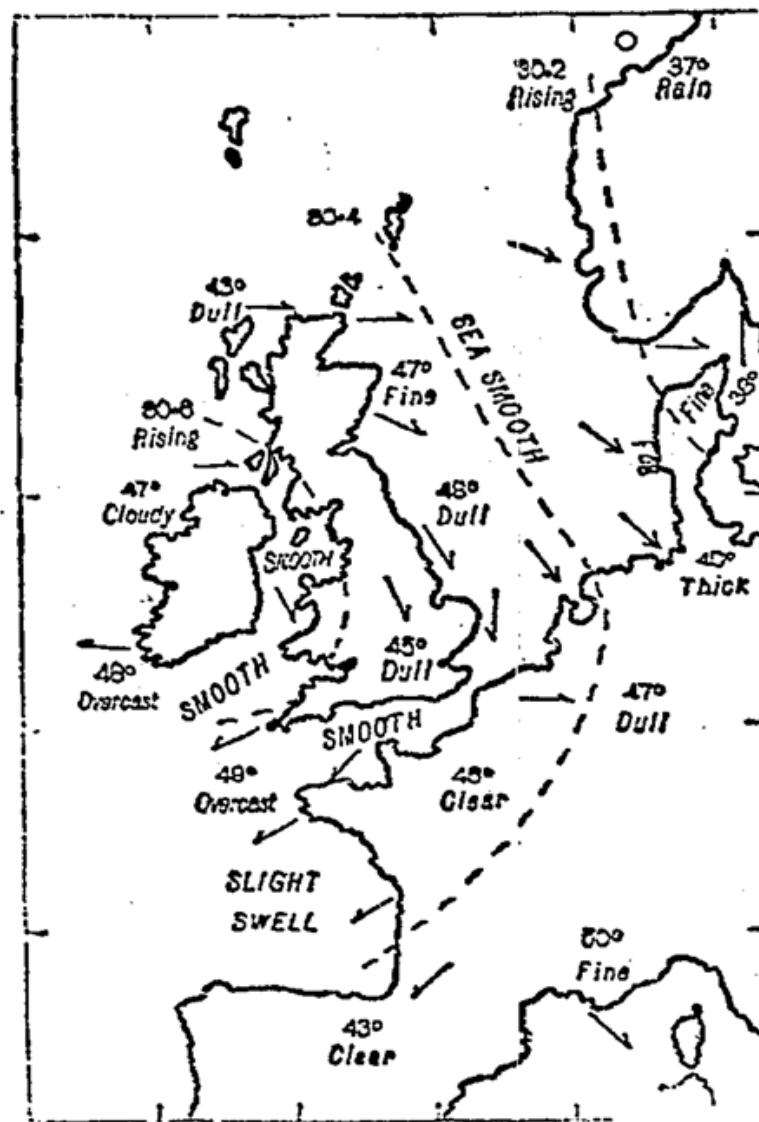
First to point out
weather
patterns/equal air
pressure

First to recognize the
nature of air
circulation

Made the first weather
map (*The Times*,
April 1, 1875)



WEATHER CHART, MARCH 31, 1875.



The dotted lines indicate the gradations of barometric pressure. The variations of the temperature are marked by figures, the state of the sea and sky by descriptive words, and the direction of the wind by arrows—barbed and feathered according to its force. ⊙ denotes calm.

FRANCIS GALTON

Described Geography as:

“A peculiarly liberalizing pursuit, which links the scattered sciences together and gives each of them a meaning and significance of which they are barren when they stand alone”



ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Professional Body of Scholars

John Scott Keltie (Secretary 1884)

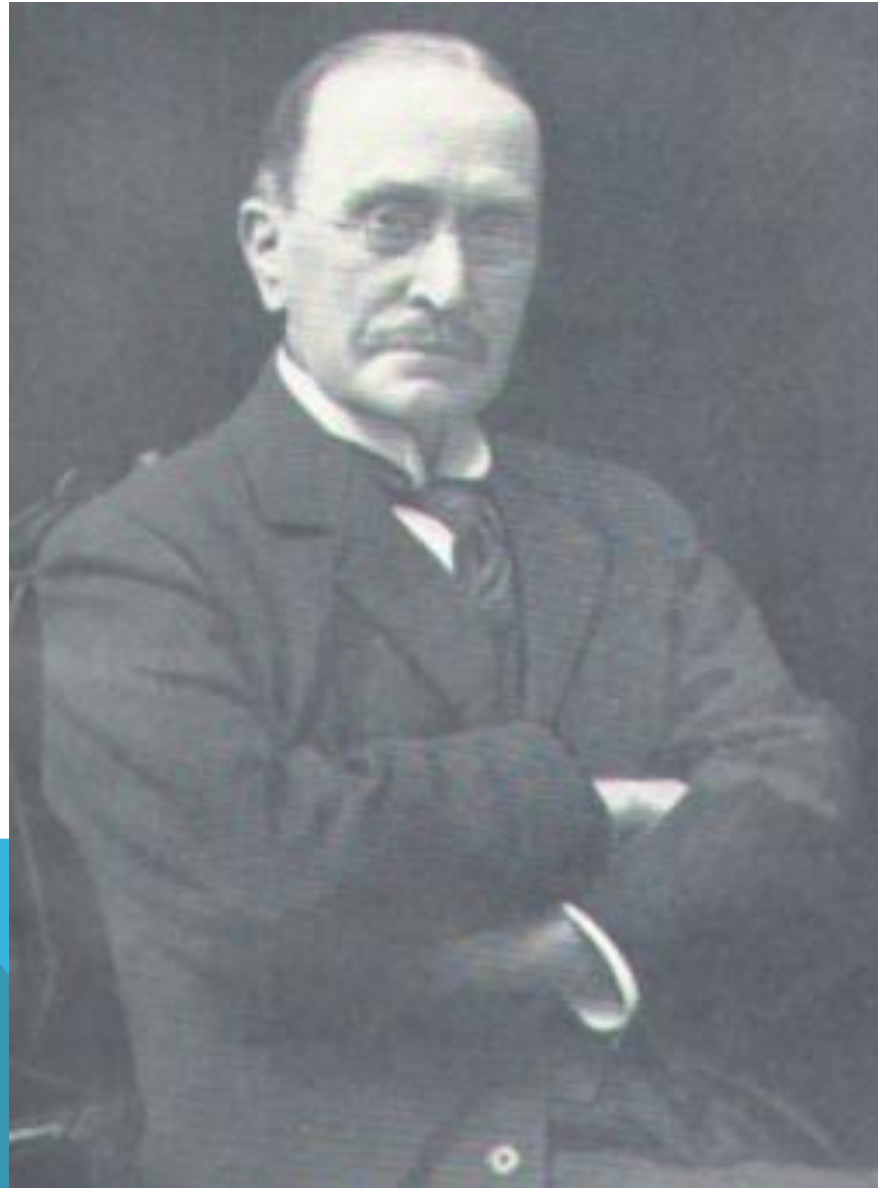
Commissioned to Survey Universities on
the State of Geography

Great Britain vs. World

1887 Geographer appointed at Oxford



JOHN SCOTT KELTIE



HALFORD J. MACKINDER

Oxford (1887)

- Appointed as a reader as a result of Keltie's Survey
- Natural Science and History
- Concerned with developing world view

(Global Context)


Sea vs. Land



HALFORD J. MACKINDER

“ History without Geography is a mere narrative”

“We hold that no rational political geography can exist which is not built upon and subsequent to physical geography”



MACKINDER'S WORLD ISLAND



MACKINDER'S HEARTLAND THEORY

**"Who rules East Europe commands
the Heartland;**

**who rules the Heartland commands
the World-Island;**

**who rules the World-Island controls
the world."**



WORLD WAR I

Admiral War Staff Intelligence
(Regional Handbooks)

Geographic presence in Universities:

London School of Economics

University College London

Birkbeck College, London

Liverpool and Aberystwyth, Wales

GEOGRAPHY TEXTS

Regional Focus:

P.W. Bryan – North America

E. Shanahan – South America

L.D. Stamp - Asia

W. Fitzgerald - Africa

M. Newbiggin - Southern Europe



FOCUS


Relationship between Physical Geography
and Human Geography

(influenced by German, French and US)

Geomorphology: *The scientific study of
landforms and the processes that shape
them.*

Geomorphology became a required
portion of geographic studies programs

5 DISTINCT CHARACTERISTICS

1. A continuing concern with exploration
 2. An emphasis on various kinds of regional studies
 3. Inclusion of field observation and map interpretation
 4. An emphasis on studies in historical geography/History of Geography
 5. Geography as relevant to Economic, Social, and Political Policy Problems
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APPLICATIONS

Frédéric le Play (French Sociologist)

- Influenced *Patrick Geddes* (regional survey of potential land quality for Economic Planning)

L. Dudley Stamp (London School of Economics)

- Utilized Robert Mill and Patrick Geddes idea of Large scale maps for planning

6 inches to the mile

WWII

Government commissioned set of regional geographies

- 58 volumes printed under 31 titles

Work was split between Oxford and Cambridge

- Volumes contained Maps and Photographs

Used for Military and Economic purposes

United States also established Office of Strategic Services



1960'S

Theoretical and Quantitative revolution

Contemporary Trend:

Usage of Statistics was borrowed from American Geographers

-not a new application, but borrowed as the progression towards statistical usage grew

Emphasis on Quantification, Statistical Manipulation, statistical description of pattern, and testing of hypotheses



CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

Institutional

Environmental

Historical

Regional

Place/Space Applications

Disease Distribution

Urban dwellers

Feminism

